The CRISIS

JUNE-JULY, 1960 15¢

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What a wonderful opportunity to enlist a child you love in the fight for equal justice, equal opportunity!

A JUNIOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP (to age 13) costs only $100—and may be paid in annual installments of as little as $25.

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☐ I enclose $100 in full payment.

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Mail this Membership Coupon with check or money order to your local branch, or to NAACP National Headquarters, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

THE CRISIS

Founded 1910

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy

Vol. 67, No. 6 **Whole Number 574**

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June-July, 1960

COVER

"Marty and Jim" — Martin Williams (R) and James Dahlgren — of Philadelphia, Pa., are old friends although they are no longer next-door neighbors. They still get together when their parents assist them.

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THE CRISIS *was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at 16 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y., Arthur B. Spingarn, president; John Hammond, vice-president; Samuel Williams, secretary; Theodore Spaulding, treasurer; and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15 cents a copy. Foreign subscription $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given, and three weeks notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July 22, 1949, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

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NATIONWIDE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN GOAL: 500,000 MEMBERS

Fill Out and send to your local Branch or NAACP
16 West 40th Street, N. Y. 18, N. Y.

I pledge my continued cooperation to keep the NAACP strong and militant in the integration struggle.

I am enclosing $ ..... for the following memberships:

(Name)	(Address)	(Amount)
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.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....
.....	.....	$.....

(List additional memberships and/or contributions on separate sheet)

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Address: .....

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CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

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Blue Certificate Membership	5.00
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(Memberships of $3.50 and up include $1.50 for one year's subscription to The Crisis magazine.)

REV. EARL HARRISON, *pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., presents an NAACP life membership from his church to branch president Dr. E. Franklin Jackson (L). The Metropolitan Baptist Church of Washington, the Rev. E. C. Smith pastor, is also a life member of the Association.*

DR. ALLEN P. WEST, *outstanding Philadelphia, Pa., dentist signs a $500 check for his life membership in the NAACP.*

Delbrook Photo

THIS *little miss first appeared in the April, 1957,* Crisis *at the age of ten-days. Robin Evelyn Vaughan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Vaughan of Boston, Massachusetts, was then the youngest NAACP life member. When the junior-life-membership program was started in 1957, she was switched into that and became the first enrolled junior life member from Boston. Now that she has celebrated her third birthday, the "young lady" can truly say: "I've been associated with the NAACP all my life."*

■ Story of a pro-integration organization at the University of Minnesota and its fight for human equality

Students for Integration

By Joan Hedlund

WHEN Negro students in Nashville began their sit- in lunch counter strikes earlier this spring, at least two students at the University of Minnesota sympathized with their cause. What's more important, they decided to do something about it.

The organization that Dan Perlmutter and Herschel Kaminsky founded was Students for Integration (SFI). They wanted to form a group which would lend moral and financial support to students in the South who were fighting for a very basic freedom—the freedom to eat in a public eating place, sitting next to a white person.

SFI wanted, first, to raise money to send to Nashville, primarily to pay bail for students arrested while sitting in at lunch counters. Secondly, SFI wanted to send letters of support and encouragement to the students and, third, to send petitions to the stores which engaged in segregated practices.

Nashville was selected as the target city for SFI's help because the Negro students there had begun to take action. "They were thinking, on the ball," said Marjorie Crump, SFI member. Miss Crump, a freshman at the University of Minnesota, is a Negro whose home town is Nashville.

The broader goals of SFI include eradication of all racial and religious discrimination. The organization's purposes are stated succinctly and well in its statement of objectives:

> The purpose of the organization shall be to participate in the struggle to eliminate racial and religious discrimination and segregation in all aspects of American life. The organization shall undertake a program of action and education on and off campus, while cognizant of University policies and local laws, to further this goal.

There are now nearly 100 members in Students for Integration at the University of Minnesota. Actually, the group does not consist en-

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JOAN HEDLUND lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

tirely of students. There are faculty members who belong, too. The organization is open to anyone who sincerely believes in and will work for SFI's purposes.

In order to raise funds to send to colored students in Nashville, a week-long drive was held on the campus in April and conducted by the SFI finance committee. Tables manned by SFI members were set up in several buildings where contributions of money and letters of encouragement could be collected. A publicity flyer presented a moving appeal for such support:

Colored students in Nashville are waging a nonviolent fight, not just against segregated lunch counters, but against malice and unreason. Their fight is your fight. They are willing to endure abuse, arrest, unjust imprisonment and worse in their struggle to make America really free. Your help is needed.

The money you donate today will go to the Nashville Christian Leadership Council, that city's affiliate of the national organization formed by Martin Luther King to wage the battle for integration.

The students and the Negro community of Nashville are standing alone. Even more than money, they need your encouragement, understanding and thanks. Please write a brief note to let them know that you're with them. Drop it in one of the boxes marked 'Notes for Nashville' and we will see that it is forwarded to the students there.

PICKETED STORES

Doing their part in the North, SFI members, with support from other students and other residents of Minneapolis, picketed the Woolworth store in downtown Minneapolis on more than a half-dozen Saturday mornings. The pickets were in protest against the policies of Woolworth and other stores in the South which have segregated lunch counters. That this had effect in Minneapolis was seen by the fact that one of several lunch counters in the store was closed just before noon on a Saturday, usually a busy time when all the counters are full.

In Nashville, the lunchcounter segregation has since been lifted in six stores, with some qualifications. Negroes were allowed to use the lunchcounters, with the exception of the noon hour and on Saturdays.

Winners in a youth talent program sponsored by the Jackie Robinson youth council of Baltimore, Md. —Lemuel Hyson, piano; Vicki Lipscomb, oratory; Pernel Jones and Alvin Richardson, vocal.

they were not to eat in the dining rooms of the stores, and they were to end the economic boycott they were waging.

Miss Crump said she believed that SFI's picketing played a significant role in hastening this partial desegregation, which would have come "eventually," she said.

Besides aiding the southern Negro with money, letters, and picketing, SFI is working to expose and consequently to eliminate discrimination in student housing in the Twin Cities. Dave Sommer, president of SFI, explained the plan of action in an article which appeared in the *Minnesota Daily*, the student newspaper. He said that if an apartment building is suspected of being discriminatory, SFI would send first a white student and later a colored student to try to rent in the building. If there was a change in rents or availabilities, depending on the race of the proposed renter, SFI would bring the matter to the attention of the public.

SFI also has made its protests heard through a rally held on the lawn of the student union. The rally, which was complete with marching band and speakers, included Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, and three SFI members.

Another protest against segregation by Minnesota students took the form of a motorcade to Nashville over the Easter weekend. While not directly sponsored by SFI, many of the motorcaders were SFI members. A group of twleve students left Minneapolis on Thursday, April 14, and made a peaceful stand in Nashville—a stand upholding their belief in the equality of man. They sent letters and telegrams ahead to colleges in Tennessee to announce their plans. In Nashville, the Minnesotans met and talked with students from Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial College and Fisk University and with other "sit-in" students. During their stay they were heavily guarded by police, but the weekend was quiet.

Quiet, that is, until a motorcader was arrested for jumping a red light. His bail was paid by Nashville students and he was defended by Z. Alexander Looby, a Nashville attorney. The motorcaders left Nashville on Monday, a day later than they had planned because of the arrest.

LOOBY HOME BOMBED

On Tuesday, repercussions were felt in Nashville. Looby's home was bombed. The following excerpts are from a letter written that Tuesday by a Nashville student to a motorcader, and reprinted in the *Minnesota Daily:*

At 5:30 this morning an explosion which was felt for a 10-block radius wrecked the home of attorney Z. Alexander Looby. The noise was heard 20 miles away.

Fortunately for all, Looby was not killed. I'm afraid that if he had been, the pot would have boiled over.

Don't feel that this was brought on by your visit—it wasn't.

The Reverend Martin Luther King, who was in the Twin Cities April 21 to speak to the Minneapolis Urban League, told *Daily* reporter Ben Kaufman: "I just left Nashville and the students there told me about the motorcade and how it encouraged them."

Mr. King said support of this nature "makes all of us feel this is more than a racial struggle between Negro and whites. It is a struggle between justice and injustice.

"I am not sure if motorcade gave encouragement to the pro-integration white students in Nashville, but it is encouraging to see them joining Negroes in demonstrations and sit-ins.

"The greater the unity in the North and South, the more encouragement it will give to white students in the South," Mr. King added.

Following the leadership of SFI, perhaps, the Wesley Methodist Student Foundation at Minnesota has urged the Methodist Church to end segregation and to support the national integration movement.

The WMSM sent a petition to the national offices of the Woolworth, Grant, and Kresge stores asking an end to racial discrimination. The feelings expressed by the WMSF council were that segregation violates the oneness of all men in Christ and is an injustice to minority groups.

The Minnesota Student Association (MSA) human relations committee is another group that works for the same goals as SFI. MSA is the student government at Minnesota.

According to Miss Crump, the University of Minnesota has done more towards making local citizens aware of what is going on and what they can and must do about it than has any other northern university. SFI's pro-integration activities are much more extensive than those of any other group in northern schools.

"If we can keep interest up, keep picketing, make people in Minnesota cognizant of what is happening, we can stimulate some action on their part," said Miss Crump.

SFI has set up its objectives and has taken positive steps to accomplish them. Perhaps too many Northerners make "sad noises" about the injustice and inhumanity of segregation and stop there. SFI's basic aim, Miss Crump said, is to make people fully aware of the tragedy of intolerance and to stir them to do something.

The organization has a good start towards fulfilling these goals.

District eight, Women's Auxiliary of National Alliance of Postal Employees displays its fully-paid NAACP life membership plaque — (from L) Mrs. Carrie Conrad, Mrs. Beatrice Simkins, Mrs. Virginia J. Williams, Mrs. Effie Tucker, and Mrs. Alma Reed. The other two women are not named.

■ Some facts about the Queens housing market as it relates to Negroes

The Housing Market in Queens

By Olivia Frost

ALL of us recognize that housing means more than the house we live in. It also means the neighborhood—the community as well. There are also such economic factors such as the ability to pay the mortgage, which in turn depends on the size of one's income, and stability of employment. In other words there are many ramifications to a consideration of housing problems for anyone and especially for a Negro. This is particularly true in a semi-urban, predominantly home-owning community like Queens.

Of the five boroughs of New York City, the Borough of Queens is the largest and the fastest growing. The latest population estimate, made for April 1, 1959, was 1,935,849, showing an increase of 385,000 persons within nine years. This growth makes Queens the seventh most populated county in the United States. It has 118.6 square miles or 75,922 acres. Brooklyn, by comparison, has 50,000 acres.

The Negro population of Queens comprises 7 percent of the total. In New York City as a whole, Negroes make up 13 percent of the population. Corresponding percentages for Manhattan and Brooklyn are 29 and 12 percent. Between 1950 and 1957, the rate of increase of Negroes in Queens was the most rapid of any borough in the city, 129 percent. It should be understood, however, that this is a percentage figure representing growth and does not represent a ranking for actual numerical increase. The actual population increase was 69,300 from 53,700 in 1950 to 123,000 in 1957.

The Negro population in 1950 comprised only 3 percent of the borough population, and before that even less. However, the proportion of Negro homeowners seems always to have been high, even though the number may have been small. Negro homeowners in Jamaica, Queens,

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MRS. OLIVIA FROST lives in Queens, New York, and is active in NAACP housing activities.

Cecil Layne

THE PHOTOGRAPHER HIMSELF POSES—*Cecil Layne, president of the Negro Press Photographers' Association, makes an initial payment on his own NAACP life membership to Mildred Bond, of the Association's life membership campaign office. Crack photographer Layne has been handling NAACP assignments for the last ten years.*

were 58 percent of the families in that area in 1950 while the comparable proportion of homeownership for the borough was 39 percent. The low representation before 1950 resulted from the use of restrictive covenants, which prevented Negro families from purchasing homes. During this time, too, the policies of banks in granting mortgages were patently discriminatory. After the Supreme Court outlawed restrictive covenants in 1948 this practice was no longer effective as a discriminatory device. Over the years employment oportunities for Negroes have increased considerably in New York City so that more Negroes have the financial ability to buy homes. Indeed, white real estate brokers are competing currently with Negro real estate brokers to sell houses to Negro families in some areas. During the period from 1950 to 1957, much housing came upon the market because of panic selling in some neighborhoods as a result of the high pressure salesmanship techniques of some brokers. And there was little community education to counteract these practices. This situation is changing, however. Churches and civic groups are now assuming more responsibility for stabilizing communities, and some have organized to prevent "flight."

ORGANIZED PROGRAM

In one area of Queens, a well organized program designed to stabilize the three communities of Springfield Gardens, Rosedale, and Laurelton has been instituted by the Neighborhood Relations Committee of the Tri-Community Council. Their purpose is to work for stable neighborhoods where houses can be sold upon their attractions as homes, together with a consideration of community facilities and community spirit, regardless of race, religion, or nationality. The council has been working with real estate boards, and the secretary of state of New York, who is the licensing agent for all brokers and banks. In a letter to the council assuring them of her support, the Secretary stated that a real estate broker should not coerce an owner into disposing of his property on a false representation. Fraudulent conduct on the part of a real estate broker is one of the grounds for disciplinary action under provision of the real property law.

Since housing takes a longer time to increase in supply than any other commodity, because of the large financial investment, the necessity for the existence of available land and the time required for construction, it is not as likely that as many private one-family houses will be on the market in Queens as was the case during the period of 1950-1957. It is quite likely though that more homes in the adjoining counties will become available.

According to the special census of 1957, there were only 18 health areas out of a total of 69 in Queens which have more than five percent Negro population. These 18 accounted for 96 percent of the Negro population in Queens. Public housing projects in Astoria, Long Island City, Flushing, and the Rockaways seems to account for proportions of from 5 to 7 percent of the Negro population in six of the 18 health

Smith's Photo Service

HARRIET McKISSICK, *a member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia, Pa., branch pays her $400 balance on her NAACP life membership to become a paid-up member. At left is Clarence Dockens, also of the Philadelphia branch, and Calvin D. Banks, NAACP field secretary.*

areas. These data then point to two forces, to date, which have helped Negroes to find housing in Queens; namely, public housing and the increased availability of private-for-sale housing. As far as public housing is concerned, families with incomes up to $4,000 may qualify for low income projects if they are living under grossly inadequate housing conditions. In the middle income projects the "ceiling" income may go up to $9,000, depending on the size of the family. Another type of housing accomodation being built in increasing numbers throughout Queens is the large scale apartment development. For the one year of 1958, for example, 70 new multiple dwellings were listed by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce as having been constructed, containing 3,755 apartment units. These are mostly the higher priced and luxury type apartments. The cooperative developments, however, are in many cases very good housing values. The latest cooperative development to be announced is the huge limited-profit housing project to be built on the site of the former Jamaica Race Track in Queens. This would be the country's largest cooperative housing project for middle-income families, involving 6,318 apartments accommodating more than 25,000 persons. The major portion of the money for the project will come from the resources of the State Teachers Retirement System, the State Employes Retirement System, and state housing funds. After an initial down-payment of about $600 a room, tenants would pay monthly carrying charges of between $18 and $23 a room.

FAIR HOUSING PRACTICES

All apartments in New York City, including the higher priced rental units, are covered by the New York City Fair Housing Practices Law forbidding discrimination in all buildings with ten or more residential units. Negroes who would like to secure housing in any of these types of developments, but who would appreciate the active support of white friends in order to cut through subtle discriminatory practices of rental agents and superintendents can enlist such support through several civic groups. One organization, The Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan, has a specific program along this line and functions in all the boroughs of New York City, including Queens. They publish listings of currently available accomodations and will provide a white member to assist a Negro apartment seeker in the complex procedures. This area of housing in Queens seems to be relatively unexplored so far as Negro families are concerned and would seem to merit greater consideration in terms of advantage of community services and schools than seems to have been the case. Communities such as Bayside, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Flushing, and the Rockaways have many large scale developments with numerous vacancies from time to time. There are also friendly groups of white persons desirous of being good neighbors to newcomers in these areas.

Queens is indeed a fast growing borough with many employment opportunities. Its aviation industry is called the air crossroads of the world. Idlewild, the New York Inter-

national Airport, covers 5,070 acres and LaGuardia airport 560 acres. This is Queens largest industry employing 29,000 workers and paying $182,000,000 annually in salaries. Altogether Queens has 2765 industrial plants employing 126,387 persons. The diversified products are valued at $950,637,000 annually, causing it to rank among the first 15 cities in the United States in industrial importance. Of the 229 major plants, 42 employ 5,000 or more workers. The proximity to markets and the wealth of skilled labor mark Queens as an attractive manufacturing center according to the Chamber of Commerce. Sixty-five percent of the plants in Queens are located in Long Island City where food products are the principal items of manufacture with textiles and apparel second.

Negroes, as American citizens, have goals similar to those of other Americans. We want decent housing in pleasant neighborhoods for our families. We want good schools for our children, so that they will have opportunities to develop their skills and abilities to the fullest and make their true contribution to the greatness of our country. Parents and adults who are not parents want these opportunities for themselves, too.

THE REV. G. D. ROBINSON *(5th from L), pastor of the Metropolitan AME Church, Washington, D.C., presents a $500 check to NAACP church secretary, the Rev. E. J. Odom, Jr., for a paid-in-full NAACP life membership for his congregation. The others pictured are members of the church committee which launched the project to make the church an NAACP life memebr.*

Maurice Sorrell

Harren's Sales Agency

THE *Greensboro, N. C., branch, through its treasurer N. L. Gregg, presents a $1,000 check to Elma R. Dennis, retired school teacher, to help the Burnsville, N. C., "school-less" children. The branch contributed $500 last year to the Burnsville project. In the pulpit is Kelly Alexander, North Carolina NAACP state leader.*

MAYOR JOHN F. COLLINS *of Boston, Massachusetts, was among the first to receive his 1960 membership in the NAACP. Kenneth Guscott of Roxbury accepts the mayor's membership on behalf of the Boston branch in the presence of branch president, Herbert E. Tucker, Jr. (center).*

"MISS NAACP"—*Bethel Johnson of Pittsburgh, Pa., a freshman at Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C., was recently crowned "Miss NAACP at the annual NAACP Coronation Ball.*

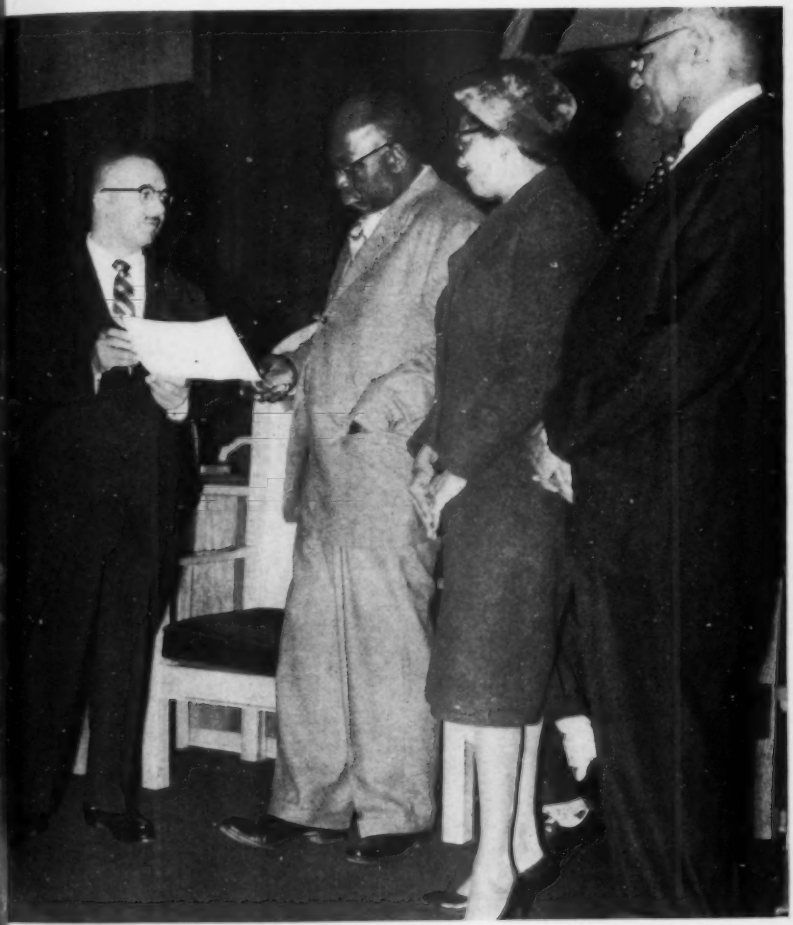
Cecil Layne

LABORITES SUPPORT NAACP—*An NAACP membership is presented Local 431 of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers at recent Hotel New Yorker banquet. Pictured (from L) are James Scott, Misha Aremstein, Charles Folkes, union president; and Clarence Scott of the NAACP national office.*

Negro Press Photo Service

ALLIED REALITY SETS PACE—*William D. Hicks (R), treasurer of the influential Allied Real Estate Board, Long Island area, accepts NAACP life membership plaque from Irving Burgie of the Jamaica, L. I., branch.*

FREEDOM SUNDAY PROGRAM—*Gloster B. Current (2nd from L), director of NAACP branches, receives a check for $1,083 from Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida state conference of NAACP branches. The two women are Victoria Casellas, conference treasurer; and Mrs. Eulah Johnson (R), state freedom-fund chairman and president of the Fort Lauderdale branch.*



Hayward Joiner

THE REVEREND L. K. JACKSON *of Gary, Indiana, a longtime friend and supporter of the NAACP, receives his NAACP life membership certificate from Dr. John Morsell (L), assistant to the NAACP executive secretary. Smiling approval are Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, and Andrew Means, also a fully-paid NAACP life member.*

Democrat Photo

MRS. DAISY BATES *leads the picket line at the Blass Department Store in the Little Rock "Placard Walk." Negroes are picketing eight local stores because of their discriminatory policies toward Negroes.* *See page 382.*

NAACP SUPPORTER—*Outstanding labor Anthony J. Distinti, president of Teamster Local 277 and a member of the NAACP, helped publicize the Jubilee Convention of the Association, in 1959 at the New York City Coliseum, in the local union paper. Under Mr. Distinti's leadership the local represents the interests of its members regardless of race, creed, or color.*

Charleston, S. C., incinerator drivers aid local branch in membership campaign: (from L, seated) Arthur Martin, Harry Gilbert, Billie Plantin; (standing) William Young, William McDowell, Frank Taylor, Joseph Humbles, and James Johnson.

Rev. Robert H. Wilson (R), treasurer for the Masonic district of Florida, presents a $500 check as first payment on a $5,000 contribution to the Florida NAACP from the Prince Hall Affiliate of the Masons. Rev. A. Leon Lowry of the state conference receives the check.

Members of the Loyal Sons and Daughters of South Carolina make final payments on their NAACP life membership. From L, Mrs. M. Douglas, Mrs. Marie Green, Probyn Thompson (Brooklyn branch), John Mitchell, Mrs. C. Walton, Josephine Benjamin, and Jeanette Kirkland.

Mrs. Bessie J. Suber (2nd from L) pays $500 on her NAACP life membership, through her church, Shiloh Baptist, Washington, D.C., to Mrs. Alma Snowden, general church chairman of the local membership drive. This is the second life membership from Shiloh.

Rev. S. T. Alexander (L) receives a membership plaque from Dr. George D. Fleming, president of the Fort Worth, Texas, branch for largest number memberships from a local church organization. Ernest Jones (R) awards membership trophy to J. V. Holloway. Man in middle is R. J. Diamond, campaign booster.

Atty. Vertis Swinton (3rd from L), president Kansas, Mo., branch receives an NAACP life membership from Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., given by the Detroit Mutual Assurance Company.

Leaders in the membership "kick-off" program of the Main Line branch, Pa., are (from L) Mrs. Margie Covington, Mrs. Emma Stanford, Atty. Henry Smith (guest speaker), Mrs. Rose Becton, and John Smith, branch president.

Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida, youth council leaders in attendance at a banquet sponsored by the Jacksonville youth council.

Some of the guests at a recent Toledo, Ohio, NAACP $10-a-plate freedom-fund banquet.

Cecil Layne

NORTHERN MONEY FOR SOUTHERN STUDENTS—*A $1,200 check for southern "sit-in" students is presented to NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins (C) by officers of the Jamaica, L. I., branch. The money was raised at a recent rally held in the St. Albans Terrace Ballroom. The Rev. Robert Ross Johnson stands at left; at right is Attorney William Booth.*

Dr. Margaret W. Reid presents an NAACP life membership plaque to Dr. R. H. Bland. This indication of Dr. Bland's $500 NAACP membership was presented at a Freedom Sunday celebration held in the First Baptist Church of Suffolk, Virginia.

There Are None Too Young... and None Too Old... To Share in this Task

Equality of opportunity in employment, in housing, in education, in all human endeavors is the concern of all.

The child denied a fair start in life is our concern. The father denied the adequate housing which he can afford is our concern.

The grandmother denied the right to sit down at a lunch counter is our concern.

NAACP speaks for all of these. For NAACP is concerned with individuals as well as issues.

This is *your* fight . . . and the victories will be *your* victories. Your wholehearted support of the LIFE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN of the NAACP will bring these victories closer.

JOIN NOW!

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN **JACKIE ROBINSON** **DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS**

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Dr. Alf E. Thomas, Jr.
Frederick N. Weathers
Mrs. Pauline Weeden

A LIFE MEMBERSHIP in the NAACP costs $500—payable in a lump sum or in installments of as little as $50 yearly. Fill in and mail this Membership Coupon *now!*

I wish to become a LIFE MEMBER of the NAACP

☐ I enclose $..... as first payment toward my Life Membership

☐ I enclose $500 as full payment for my Life Membership

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

SEND THIS COUPON TO YOUR LOCAL BRANCH . . . or to NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 20 W. 40th ST., NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

TENNESSEANS SEEK FEDERAL AID TO REGISTER

THE U. S. Department of Justice has been asked by the Memphis branch to "take immediate action to provide federal registrars so that all eligible Negroes who desire may register to vote in this [Haywood] county without delay."

The complaint was filed on May 26 as was a similar one with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

D. S. Cunningham, president of the Memphis branch, cited three forms of discrimination against Haywood county Negroes who have started registering for the first time since Reconstruction. Investigation, he said, showed that, "Negroes entering the courthouse in Brownsville, Tenn., at this time, do so at a risk of intimidation and potential bodily harm.

"Negroes were required to stand in racially segregated lines; whereas white people were registered upon arrival, even though many Negroes had spent hours awaiting their turn to register.

"Registration procedure in this district is designed to be so slow that it is utterly impossible for Negroes to register in any large numbers. Continuation of this slow pace means that less than 50 Negroes can register to vote in this district for the next election."

Next elections will be held August 4. Deadline for registration is July 5. The local NAACP unit, along with the Brownsville branch, further requested government protection.

Mr. Cunningham forwarded a sworn affidavit to the Justice Department, documenting discriminatory conditions in Haywood County. It was signed by Rev. E. L. Currie who alleged that registration of Negroes was kept at a minimum by a "calculated and deliberate" plan to process no more than eight per day.

To date, less than 100 Negroes have been allowed to register. Brownsville has a sordid history of civil rights denial. It is the scene of the lynching of NAACP leader Elbert Williams in June, 1940.

Mr. Williams' remains were fished out from a nearby river. This "off the record" lynching took place after Mr. Williams raised the ire of local whites by taking a prominent part in an NAACP campaign to get Negroes to vote.

Brownsville is located in Haywood county. No record stands of any arrest in connection with the killing. Ironically, registration of Negroes there

Robert W. Saunders

MARTYRS GRAVES—*The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore; Mr. Moore was Florida NAACP state coordinator at the time of his death. Mr. Moore fought for the citizenship rights of Negroes, was executive secretary of the Progressive Voters League of Florida, and a defender of the Groveland "rape" defendants. The 46-year-old NAACP leader and his 49-year-old wife were killed in a bomb-blast, while sleeping, on December 25, 1951. Note the unkempt graves.*

today comes 20 years too late for Mr. Williams and other NAACP leaders run out of town for seeking basic constitutional rights.

WILKINS CITED FOR LEADERSHIP

THE ferment of protest sweeping across the Southland is clear indication that the Negro "is finished with segregation, not only as a philosophy, but as a practice," NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins has declared.

His remarks were made in acceptance of the American Jewish Congress Civil Rights Award at a dinner in New York City on May 29 during the 1960 AJC convention. Mr. Wilkins was cited "for his vigorous, informed and wise leadership in the struggle to bring to all Americans the full enjoy-

"SIS AND I ARE FIRST"—*Four-year-old James Douglass Haley and his sister Diane Grace, age five, have the distinction of being the only NAACP junior life members in all Japan. They are the children of Captain and Mrs. George J. Haley and the grandchildren of the Rev. and Mrs. William Lloyd Imes of Dundee, N. Y. Rev. Imes is an NAACP vice-president.*

ment of their constitutional right to equality, free from the blight of racial discrimination and segregation."

The students who "sat on the stools in Woolworth's and in other variety stores forced the nation, by this simple act, to take a new look at the old race problem," the NAACP leader said. "Basically, their protest is one against the long denial of civil and human rights, a denial that has been calculated and cynical on the political civil rights front."

Presidential candidates, like the rest of the nation, he said, "must face up to the new decade" which can no longer shunt aside the civil rights issue.

"All of the senator-candidates, except Senator Lyndon B. Johnson have long and good voting records on civil rights, "Mr. Wilkins indicated. Vice-President Nixon, he added, also "has a good civil rights record."

Mr. Wilkins noted that "it is very difficult for thoughtful Negro voters to feel at ease over the endorsement of Senator Kennedy by Governor John Patterson of Alabama. Right along through here anything with an Alabama odor does not arouse much enthusiasm among Negro citizens."

J. Edward Bailey III

SOME *of the 900 youths who attended the "kick-off" rally for the Detroit, Mich., NAACP youth membership campaign. The rally was held at the United Dairy Workers Hall in Detroit. More than 500 of the youths signed up as NAACP members.*

Reviewing the long struggle for equality, the NAACP leader observed that Jews have contributed substantially to this struggle, which has opened up new opportunities for other minorities. The work of Negroes has likewise resounded to the benefit of Jews and other minorities.

"The long and finally successful legal battle waged by the NAACP against restrictive residential covenants benefited Jewish citizens, Orientals, and Spanish-Americans as well," Mr. Wilkins said. "Similarly, the advances won in civil-rights legislation, in part through the influence of the Negro vote in certain areas, benefit all Americans through the re-affirmation of the principles of our great nation."

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS LOCAL #339 *of Detroit, Mich., donates $1,003.25 to the Detroit branch. The donation was made as a tribute to their late president. Pictured (from L) Joel Mays, vice-president; Mary Louise Jones, chief steward; Florence Grant, secretary; Arthur Johnson; Albert Prosky, national representative ACWA-AFL-CIO; Sonne Stein, president; and Rose Fortune, chief steward.*

INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION'S (ILGWU) *fund for labor and community causes turns over a $900 check to the NAACP Southern California Area Conference. The smiling faces are those of (from L) Isidor Stenzor, manager Los Angeles Cloak joint board ILGWU; Samuel Otto, union vice-president and Pacific coast director; Frank Barnes, president NAACP southern California region; and John Ulene, manager Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Union.*

"LITTLE ROCK NINE"

A very special "graduation party" was sponsored in Little Rock, Arkansas, recently by the NAACP to honor three Negro youngsters who graduated from all-white high schools in Little Rock.

During the evening a $1,000-NAACP-scholarship check was presented. The trio also heard words of praise wired to them from NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins.

The graduates were Carlotta Walls and Jefferson Thomas from Central High School; Effie Jones from the Hall High School.

Carlotta and Jefferson are the last of the original "Little Rock Nine" for whom President Eisenhower dispatched paratroopers to Little Rock on September 25, 1957, to escort them into Central High School. The President took the unprecedented action after Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus ringed the school with National Guards to keep the children out in defiance of a federal court order admitting them to the previously all-white high school.

Scene of the unusual graduation party, on May 30, was the Flamingo Club in Little Rock. Its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Henry King, made the Flamingo available free of charge for the entertainment of the three young graduates and their friends.

Classic Ballou and his band furnished music without charge and the entire personnel of the club donated their services in appreciation of the hardship and abuse the children had suffered during their three years at Central.

Carlotta, Effie and Jefferson were banned from participation in any of their schools' social events during graduation time.

The graduates were lauded by Mr. Wilkins, who dispatched the following message in telegrams:

". . . By your patience, courage and determination, you have demonstrated the highest values of citizenship."

Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, presented a check for $1,000 from the Association to Ellis Thomas, Sr., treasurer of the scholarship fund, to help in the educational expenses of all the original nine children continuing in school.

In addition to Mr. Current, two national board members were present: C. R. Darden of Meridian, Miss., and Mrs. Daisy Bates, who served as mentor for the "Little Rock Nine."

First of the "Nine" to be graduated from Central High School was Ernest Green, who was graduated in the spring of 1958. Ernest has now completed his sophomore year at Michigan State University.

Two more received certificates of graduation from the school in the fall of 1959, having completed correspondence courses from the University of Arkansas after Governor Faubus closed the Little Rock high school during the school year of 1958-59. They were Elizabeth Eckford and Thelma Mothershed.

Elizabeth is enrolled at Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois, and Thelma is enrolled in the University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale.

Minnijean Brown, the most spirited of the "Nine," became the special target of attacks and abuses from white students. Because she gave expression to her resentment she was expelled by the superintendent of the school district, Dr. Virgil Blossom. She entered the New Lincoln High School in New York City on a school scholarship, and is now completing her second year in the Mt. Sinai College of Nursing in New York City.

Melba Pattillo, who completed her units in Santa Rosa, California, High School, is now enrolled in San Francisco State College.

The other two of the original "Nine," Terrence Roberts and Gloria Ray, quit Central High School after the first year.

Three more students were admitted to Central at the beginning of the 1959-60 school year, after the United States Supreme Court had invalidated Arkansas' school closing laws. Two students were admitted to Hall High School along with Effie, who graduated on May 31. Carlotta and Jefferson graduated from Central on May 30. Carlotta will enroll in Michigan State University and Jefferson in Wayne University at Detroit.

JERSEY LINKS GIVE NAACP $1,000

A check for $1,000 was presented to the NAACP by the North Jersey Chapter of Links, Inc., at Cedar Grove on June 11.

Mrs. Bessie Hill, president of the North Jersey Links, made the presentation citing her organization's record of NAACP support, which now includes 72 chapters of the Links holding fully-paid NAACP life memberships. The Links were the first national organization to vote for all its local chapters to become NAACP life members.

The contribution was made during a gala theater and dinner party held at Cedar Grove by the Links at Meadowbrook Theater for benefit of the Association and the National Negro College Fund, which also was given $1,000.

Receiving the Links' contribution for their organizations were Jack E. Wood, Jr., NAACP special assistant for housing; and William Trent, executive director of the National Negro College Fund.

What the Branches Are Doing

State Conferences: The youth and college division of the NAACP, Region IV, held a leadership-training conference at Denver, Colorado, April 22-23.

The Most Worshipful Grand Union of Prince Hall Masons, Florida Jurisdiction, voted in April to contribute $5,000 to the defense of students at Florida A&M who were arrested during the "sit-ins" in that city.

Florida branches celebrated "Freedom Sunday" on May 15. The Tampa Transit Company, after negotiations with the Tampa branch, has placed two Negroes in training to become bus drivers.

The New England regional conference held its organizational meeting in Waterbury.

Attorney-General Edward McCormick of Massachusetts was the recipient of the New England regional conference NAACP award. The citation is given each year to the individual or organization, regardless of race, creed, or color, who in the current year has contributed most to the closer fellowship of peoples of all races in New England.

Joseph Mark Wildman, a Pittsfield, Mass., youth, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Wildman won the New England regional conference NAACP award. The 14-year-old student is a member of the 9th grade at South High in Pittsfield. The contest was open to all private, public, and parochial schools in New England.

The New Britain, Conn., branch was victor in the New England regional NAACP Queen's Contest for the second successive year. Patricia Pierce, 16-year-old junior at New Britain High was named 1960 queen. Miss Pierce, succeeds, Mary Jones, also of New Britain High.

The Florida state conference has netted more than $1,600 from a series of public dances; and because of the generosity of the B. B. King Orchestra, which played for these dances, the conference awarded Mr. King a certificate of honor and a down-payment on an NAACP life membership.

Dr. Eugene T. Reed of Amityville, New York, was elected president of the New York State Conference on May 14 to succeed Mrs. Effie A. Gordon of Rye. Dr. Reed, who has long been active in NAACP work, is past president of the Central Long Island branch and has held many offices in the state conference.

Jawn Sandifer, state legal redress chairman of the New York state conference, was feted by the Hempstead branch on May 19 at Monti's

Town and Country Club. The branch president Attorney Sandifer with a bronze plaque as a tribute to his services.

California: The SAN FRANCISCO branch featured Thomas Gaither, student leader of the North Carolina "sit-ins", at a mammoth mass meeting at the Longshoreman's Hall on April 1.

Some 1,000 listeners applauded the Clafin College NAACP college chapter president when he described the program southern students intended to follow. Support in San Francisco was offered in response to his stirring accounts of events.

ATTENTION BRANCH SECRETARY

This is a suggestion which will facilitate getting copies of *The Crisis* to your branch subscribers. Some 50 odd American cities have postal zones. Please find out if your city is one of these. If it is, please include the zone number, since this is a postal regulation, in the address of each *Crisis* subscriber.

When the zone number is not included, it delays getting a subscriber's address into our files, since we have to take out time to look it up.

Will you please cooperate with us in this respect.

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Mrs. Terressa Griffin, chairman, special events committee, arranged the appearance of Mr. Gaither, as well as James Farmer, NAACP national program director. Musical numbers were provided by Walter Hinton and the Levister Singers.

The San Francisco branch gave thousands of patrons entertainment "all for a good cause—plus fun" on April 3 at The Village. Mrs. Vivian Henderson, chairman, entertainment committee, gathered some of the big names in show business. Among the guests were Saunders King, Mary Stallings, Duke Williams, Earl "Fatha" Hines, Jason Holiday, Bobby Day, Ada Moore, Golden Tones. Diahann Carroll expressed appreciation for being included. John Hardy of Radio Station KSAN, acted as master of ceremonies.

Social Clubs cooperating in the Four-Season Fashion Show were The Aspiring Models, C'est La Vie, The Exclusive Set, Les Girls, The Charmettes, Las Amigas, Thirteen Charms, The Fabulous Few, Gamma Zeta Signa Chapter of Sigma Gamma Rho, Pay Area Service League and The Lynquinons. Hair styling for models by José La Crosby, and trophies and door prizes from business firms included a mink trimmed sweater, and a mosaic rock painting.

Connecticut: Ten community leaders praised the NEW LONDON branch in April for its organized protest against segregated lunchcounters in the South.

Illinois: The housing committee of the EVANSTON branch canvassed some of the local builders to get their views on the building of homes in the suburbs. Most of the replies were evasive. The branch celebated May 14 as "Freedom Day."

The Women's Auxiliary of the Second Ward regular Democratic organization contributed $100 to the annual tea of the CHICAGO branch's women's auxiliary.

The Chicago branch has raised more than $2,200 to support student sit-in demonstrations in the South.

Massachusetts: The BOSTON branch, in connection with other groups which comprise the Emergency Public Integration Committee, held a "March for Freedom" on May 17 from the Carter Playground to the Boston Common.

Mrs. Anna Hedgeman was featured speaker at the sixth annual edition of the Boston branch's fighting-fund-for-freedom rally held on May 15 at the New Franklin-Rice School.

Executive secretary Roy Wilkins was chief speaker at the first annual awards banquet of the Boston branch held on June 11 at the First Corps of Cadets Armory.

Minnesota: Nicholas N. Smith of St. Paul has taken out a fully-paid $500 life membership, through the ST. PAUL branch, in the NAACP.

NAACP
MEMBERSHIP STATION
DEMONSTRATE TO STUDENTS THAT THEY ARE NOT ALONE!

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DEMONSTRATE TO STUDENTS THAT THEY ARE NOT ALONE!

Mississippi: The LAUREL youth council chorus has now recorded some of its most popular songs.

New Jersey: The JERSEY CITY branch presented *This is Our Day* (The Story of the Negro), under the direction of Jeannette Allen, at Public School #14 on April 23.

One feature of the May 18 meeting of the Jersey City branch was the annual oratorical contest. There were eight participants who discussed the "The Role of NAACP Youth in the '60's." Katherine Powell was first prize winner, $25; $10 was awarded to the second prize winner, and five dollars each to those who placed third and fourth.

Final feature of the May meeting was the presentation of an NAACP life membership plaque to the Monumental Baptist Church of Jersey City.

Nevada: The regular monthly meeting of the RENO-SPARKS branch was held on May 15, with discussions of important issues facing the branch.

New York: The JAMAICA branch now has four fully-paid NAACP life members and six subscribing life members.

The CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch participated in "Freedom Tag Day" on May 14 in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the May 17, 1954, U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing discrimination in public education.

The East Chester Art Club is the most recent life-membership member in the WILLIAMSBRIDGE branch.

Local #320, IUE-AFL, is the first paid-up NAACP life member in the SYRACUSE branch. The branch likewise has three NAACP life-subscribing members: B. G. Rudolph, Mrs. Howard Reiner, and Mrs. Willie P. Jones.

The SPRING VALLEY branch has been actively participating in the movement to picket variety stores in support of student sit-in demonstrations in the South.

The branch held a mass meeting, in conjunction with the Nyack and Hillburn branches, to develop support for this historic effort. Gordon Carey, field secretary from CORE, was the featured speaker. Picketing began soon after at the two F. W. Woolworth stores in the county and is scheduled to continue indefinitely.

NEW YORK BRANCH MEMBERSHIP STATION—*Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman, national freedom-fund campaign, sells an NAACP membership in front of special membership station set up for the all-day Radiothon conducted by the New York City branch. BOTTOM: Participants in the all-day Radiothon over Stations WLIB and WWRL were (from L) Mrs. Ruby Young, who served coffee all day through courtesy of Ehler's Coffee Co.; Harold Jackson of WLIB; Mrs. Mady Dufty; Mrs. Dorothea Merchant, campaign director; and Leon Lewi of WWRL.*

CHURCH SOCIAL ACTION SURVEY

A survey of the church social-action attitudes and activities of 100 selected, and predominantly Negro churches, reveals that ninety-nine percent of those surveyed place emphasis upon racial relations, civil rights, and the importance of the desegregation struggle. This is revealed in a survey recently conducted by the Church Department of the NAACP, under the direction of NAACP church secretary, Edward J. Odom, Jr.

Eighty-nine percent of the churches work for better racial relations through cooperation with the NAACP and other interracial organizations. Most churches give support to the NAACP in its membership campaigns and in other specific projects, although only forty-four percent of them have an active "social action committee."

Seventy-three percent of the churches report some type of interracial communication. A large percentage of church youth groups, women's organizations, and ministers have such occasional contact, which are probably confined to race relations Sundays, interracial ministerial alliances, and sporadic camp and conference experiences.

Only three percent of the churches in the fourteen denominations surveyed reported interracial memberships.

Copies of this report, with the questions and the answers, may be obtained by writing The NAACP Church Department, 20 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

LITTLE ROCK "PLACARD WALK"

RESIDENTS of Little Rock, Arkansas, witnessed their first one hundred percent Negro "Placard Walk" in April when Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas's NAACP president and mentor for the Negro students attending the local integrated school, organized and led a group of pickets before three local stores.

The stores were McLellan Variety store, Pfeifer's of Arkansas, and Gus Blass Department stores. These stores are three of the eight which the local branch decided to picket because of their discriminatory policies toward Negroes. The stores not named above are F. W. Woolworth, S. H. Kress variety stores and Lane Rexall, Walgreen and Economy drug stores. Each of these stores has a lunch counter for white customers only, excepting two, S. H. Kress, which does not operate a lunch counter in Little Rock, but does in other sections of the South; and McClellan which operates a segregated counter. McClellan was named as a target because the NAACP cannot sanction segregation. Thirteen students, all from Philander Smith College have been arrested in "sit-in" demonstrations in Little Rock. Five have been tried in municipal court, fined, and given jail sentences. The

(*Continued on page* 386)

Looking and Listening . . .

UNREST IN ANGOLA

ALL of Angola and Mozambique are restless today. In Angola there are underground rumblings although one cannot expect an immediate eruption. Nationalist agitation is being severely repressed and hundreds of black and whites have been jailed and held for long periods without trial. Floggings and tortures have increased. And many persons suspected of nationalist sympathies have been banished to São Tomé and the Bay of Tigers. Hundreds of Angolese in the Cabinda district have been imprisoned or have simply disappeared. Liborio and Lello Figueira, leaders of the Union of Angolese Peoples, have been in a concentration camp at Bié-Cuando-Cubango since 1956. And the whereabouts of Julio Afonso, Isaias Kamutuke, Alfredo Benje, and others is unknown.

Portugal has sent a part of its air force to Luanda. When the contingent arrived they put on a demonstration of the destructive powers of machine guns and napalm bombs. Paratroopers now swell the military force in the colony. Adriano Moreira, new under-secretary of state for overseas, has been quoted as saying that while other countries are letting their colonies slip from their grasp that Portugal is going to "further assimilate and integrate its overseas territories into the Lusitanian community."

There is at present a trial of fifty-seven "subversive elements" at Luanda. They are really three separate political trials of persons accused of attacks on the "external security of the state and the unity of the nation." One trial involves fifteen Angolese, a Ghanian, and a Cuban and an American Negro, George Barnett. The other involves seven Portuguese resident in Angola, who are accused of having "progressive tendencies." About thirty-two people are involved in the third trial They are accused of "high treason" and, *horribile dictu*, the attempt to "separate the Province of Angola from its Mother Country."

THE political activities of the accused are odious because, says the government, they are elements of an anti-colonial movement. Juridically Angola is not a colony but a Portuguese province. And as in Portugal there is only one legal political party, dictator Salazar's National Union. But Angolese nationalists have organized the Party of African Independence (PAI), the Popular Movement for Angolese Freedom (MPLA), the Union of Angolese Peoples (UPA), and, abroad, the Anti-Colonialist Movement (MAC). PAI, MPLA, and MAC have now been succeeded by the African Rev-

HIS EMINENCE *Laurian Cardinal Rugambwa is enthroned in his titular Church of San Francesco a Ripa during ceremonies in which he took possession. He listens to Msgr. Francesco Ferretti (L) read the papal bull by which the church was assigned to the Cardinal.*

olutionary Front for National Independence of the Portuguese Colonies (FRAIN).

Dr. James Duffy, of Brandeis University, writes in *Contact* (March 5, 1960), a magazine published in South Africa:

Mail is censored, especially letters from the free countries of Africa, and anyone receiving correspondence, however innocent, from Ghana, for example, is subject to police questioning . . .

Incidental to this organized apparatus of terror but having the same effect of demoralizing the African is the growing white immigration into the two colonies, particularly Angola, which is by design becoming a white man's colony. [The white population, for instance, jumped from 78,826 in 1950 to 109,568 in 1955; whereas the black population increased by only 85,430.—Ed.] The African is progressively reduced to an economic condition bordering on slavery. With most avenues for advancement blocked by poor white labor and because of inadequate educational opportunities, the African stands less chance than ever of attaining the status of *assimilado*. In effect, the vaunted Portuguese policy of assimilation is little more than a set of ridiculous statistics. [Of more than four million Angolese only some thirty thousand are *assimilados*.—Ed.]

Portugal is clearly determined to prevail in Africa. It is quite likely, in an attempt to pacify the international critics of its conduct in Africa, that the Salazar government will in the foreseeable future declare that all Africans have been magically assimilated into the ranks of Portuguese citizenry, but the practical results for the African of such a gesture will be negligible. Tradition rests heavily in Portuguese Africa, and that tradition is largely the exploitation of the African population.

THE pamphlet, *Trial of the Fifty* ("Le Procès des Cinquante," Librairie Roman Rolland, Liége, Belgium) lists some of the harsh facts inherent in Portuguese colonialism:

The Portuguese colonial administration has imposed strict controls on the peasant economy. In fact, because of a legally imposed one-crop economy, the African peasant has the status of a quasi-slave. For instance, in 1953 more than 570,000 natives of Angola and Mozambique were forced to raise cotton on 645,000 acres. Cotton culture not only exhausts the soil, but makes it impossible for the natives to grow subsistence crops. The result is chronic under-nourishment, an unusually high living cost in these regions, and semi-starvation among the peasant masses.

Forced labor is still widespread in the Portuguese colonies. The causes are many: reduction in the native population, a result of the old slave-trade; the demand for cheap African labor; the Portuguese policy of genocide; economic backwardness; and deficits in the balance of commercial payments. Actually, forced labor is maintained by methods inherited from slavery. Natives are really *sold* to farmers and European companies by the administrative authorities. When the Archbishop of Luanda complained, a few years ago, to the governor of Angola that forced labor was making it difficult for him to Christianize the Angolese masses, he revealed the fact that the administrative authorities were selling native workers at prices varying from forty to fifty dollars a head.

The government defense against this charge was that it did not *sell* the blacks—it only *hired them out.*

Forced labor destroys the economic life of the African, rots family life, increases prostitution, spreads venereal diseases, lowers the birth rate and increases the infant mortality rate, and prevents the maintenance of independent African farms.

It is obvious that a backward, underdeveloped, agricultural country like Portugal, with a per capita annual income of only $150 , and with 49 percent of the population illiterate, is in no position to contribute to the advancement of civilization and the culture of African peoples.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS

Letter to the Editor
The Crisis
20 West 40th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Cables from author Alan Paton, Liberal Party leader Patrick Duncan, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, and the Bishop of Johannesburg appealing for American help in the South African crisis have been received by the American Committee on Africa. At least $100,000 is urgently needed at the earliest possible date for legal aid and family welfare for the 2000 Africans of all races affected by the arrests, police shootings and clubbings of the past months.

Many people throughout the world—and South Africans themselves, although often anonymously—have responded generously to these needs. Americans have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars for other emergencies at home and abroad, but few are yet aware that they can be of direct help to those suffering in South Africa.

The Africa Defense and Aid Fund of the American Committee on Africa is helping to pay some of the overwhelming costs of medical care, food, clothing, and legal aid. $10,000 has been sent since the emergency by this Fund, but much more is needed. This special appeal is part of a broader South Africa Emergency Campaign, which the undersigned support, to help mobilize American public opinion regarding the grave situation which exists in South Africa.

At this late hour in African history, one fanatically racist government holds out at the tip of the continent and threatens to upset the balance and progress of all the other newly emerging—and avowedly non-racial—governments. If, as Alan Paton writes, the Afrikaner Nationalist "will change only when the pressure inside and outside the country becomes unendurable," it is up to all of us who believe in democracy and justice to help exert that pressure.

Most sincerely yours,

REINHOLD NIEBUHR
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
WALTER REUTHER

NAACP BRANCH NEWS

(*Continued from page* 382)

convictions have been apppealed. The trials of the others have not been heard.

All students were arrested under an Arkansas act, passed during a special session of the general assembly in 1959, which prohibits trespassing in a public place where meals are served. Under this Arkansas act, amid racial tension generated over school integration and nurtured by the state's governor, the Negro has no way of knowing whether he is going to be served at a notion counter or arrested as a trespasser when he enters the store with eating facilities. Therefore, it was necessary for the branch to point out the jeopardy to which the Negro was exposing himself in attempting to shop in Little Rock. The acts which the state has given these stores to protect them in their discriminatory practices carry fines up to $500.00 and jail sentences of six month. The five students who have been tried received sentences of 30 days and fines of $250 each. Their bonds total $5,500. Bonds for the eight whose hearing was slated for April 21 were set at $500 each. The Arkansas State NAACP is handling the defense.

Three of the students arrested, who held off the campus jobs, were discharged because of their participation in the "sit-in" demonstrations. Frank James Lupper was discharged immediately from a downtown cafeteria; Vernon Mott, from the city's country club; and Thomas B. Robinson, from the colored YMCA. All had been employed at these respective places for some time.

College and School News

NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins received the UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA outstanding achievement award on June 26 "in recognition of high professional attainment."

The award, which is made to Minnesota alumni who have distinguished themselves in their chosen fields, was presented to Mr. Wilkins at the closing session of the fifty-first annual NAACP convention in Northrop Memorial auditorium on the Minneapolis campus.

■

Mrs. Leona Moxley Evans of St. Louis, Missouri, received a citation from OLIVERT COLLEGE (Michigan), her alma mater, for her outstanding leadership-work in integration.

■

Dr. Caesar A. W. Clark, pastor of the Good Street Baptist Church, and Dr. Ernst Coble Estell, Sr., pastor of the St. John Baptist Church, both of Dallas, Texas, were awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. on May 20 at the seventy-ninth annual spring commencement convocation of BISHOP COLLEGE.

■

One of the highlights of the summer session of THE NEW SCHOOL (New York City) is a course discussing the rights of Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and other minorities given by Jacob Whittner, assistant to the commissioners of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

■

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Write:

DIRECTOR of ADMISSIONS and PLACEMENT

Six FISK UNIVERSITY seniors have been selected to Phi Beta Kappa: Carmen Dennison, Dewitt Dykes, Janie Greenwood, Carol Hubbard, Ella Beck, and Sylvester Barrington. Fifty-seven students were cited for various achievements. Nineteen students received ranking under the listing "The Ten Ranking Students," First Semester 1959-1960 (six of the students with 4.0 averages).

■

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, was commencement speaker at STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE on May 29. Degrees were awarded to 100 candidates.

Frederick A. Rodgers, who graduated with high honors, was awarded the *Wall Street Journal* student achievement award for having maintained the highest scholastic four-year average in the social sciences.

■

Annual commencement exercises were held at CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE on June 5, with U. S. Senator Stephen M. Young as the principal speaker. There were 152 graduates.

■

First graduation ceremonies of the INTERDENOMINATIONAL THEOLOGICAL CENTER were held on May in a wooded outdoor area on the campus. Dr. Daniel G. Hill, dean of the Howard University school of religion, was the commencement speaker.

Twenty-eight Negroes have been awarded opportunity fellowships for 1960 by the JOHN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDATION. This year the Foundation has awarded fellowships to fifty-four persons in twenty-three states the District of Columbia, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Hong Kong. These awards are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

■

Johnnie E. Porter of Jackson, Mississippi, a 1960 graduate of TOUGALOO SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, has been awarded an opportunity fellowship by the John Hay Whitney Foundation for graduate study in zoology at Syracuse University.

Dr. Samuel C. Kincheloe retires as the seventh president of Tougaloo on August 31, 1960, thus bringing to a close five years of progressive service.

■

A group of highly qualified college science majors have been selected to work this summer with scientists of THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY on advanced research projects under a program initiated by the Museum and supported by the National Science Foundation.

■

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son was awarded an honorary Doctor of Music degree at BOSTON UNIVERSITY's commencement exercises on June 5.

■

Walbert Dilworth, principal of the Mount Angus School, Dressikie, Jamaica, B.W.I., received his Master of Science degree in education, administration and supervision from Boston University on June 5.

A special scholarship fund to aid southern students expelled from college because of non-violent, anti-segregation demonstrations has been initiated by the University faculty members.

■

Marian Wright, a 1960 honor graduate of SPELMAN COLLEGE, has been awarded a John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship and a Yale University Law School scholarship for graduate study, 1960-61.

President John Ralph Murray of Elmira College was commencement speaker at Spelman on May 30.

Carol Ann Jackson, Spelman sophomore, has been chosen to participate in the African-student-study-work-camp project known as "Crossroads Africa." This project, under the direction of Dr. James A. Robinson of the Morningside Community Center, New York City, will last eight weeks, from June 23 to August 31.

Dr. Helen T. Albro, head of the college biology department, was honored for her many years of service to the college on May 4.

Five HOWARD UNIVERSITY college of liberal arts students have received awards to study and live abroad this summer. Three are Moten fellowship winners: June Bryan, Nancy Logan, and Acklyn Lynch; two, Experiment scholarship winners, Conrad Harper and David Hartsough.

Two students and one faculty member have received Fulbright grants for study abroad for the school-year 1960-61: Carole Pigler and Marcellus Winston, who will study in Europe; and Dr. John Lovell, Jr., professor of English, who will lecture and study in Japan.

Fifteen students have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Howard. Five of them are from the British West Indies and two are from British Guiana.

J. B. Kripalani. member of the Indian Parliament, was the principal speaker at Howard's 92nd annual commencement on June 10. Howard conferred some 650 degrees upon graduates of her ten schools and colleges.

■

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE graduated the largest class in its history on June 6 when 299 candidates received degrees. Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor and chairman of the department of history, Brooklyn College, was the commencement speaker.

Thirteen Morgan graduates won fellowships, assistantships, and scholarships for graduate study: two a John Hay Whitney opportunity fellowship, one a Fulbright for study in Spain, and one a Woodrow Wilson fellowship.

The Carl Murphy Auditorium-Fine Arts Building was formally dedicated by Governor J. Millard Tawes on May 4. The new building, named in honor of editor-publisher Dr. Carl Murphy, will house the college program in art, music and dramatics, and will also serve as the center for instruction in the humanities.

■

Fred A. Seaton, secretary of the interior, was commencement speaker on May 23 at SHAW UNIVERSITY'S ninety-fifth commencement exercises.

The twenty-fourth session of the Ministers' Institute was held at Shaw, June 6-10. Concurrent with the Institute, there were the twenty-third annual meeting of the Women's Leadership Training Conference and the Tenth Annual Youth Bible Camp.

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Judge William H. Hastie of the U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, was speaker at the ninety-second commencement exercises of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY.

Dr. C. A. Johnson, a retired supervisor of the Columbia, S.C., school system, has been elected the first Negro president of the Johnson C. Smith board of trustees.

■

Approximately 238 students received certificates, bachelor's and master's degrees at the annual commencement exercises of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. The commencement speaker was E. Frederic Morrow, an official in the executive office of the U. S. President.

Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director of the Norfolk division of VSC, is now provost of the division.

Nearly 3,000 persons will attend summer institutes, conferences, and workshops which began at VSC on June 13. These special offerings are in addition to the regular summer-session courses.

■

Dr. Georg G. Iggers, professor of history at DILLARD UNIVERSITY, has received a $5,000 Guggenheim fellowship which will enable him to do research in Germany during the next school year in preparation for a book on contemporary intellectual history. He has also received a $1,200 grant from the American Philosophical Society for work in Paris this summer.

■

Dr. Thomas Howard Henderson, dean of the college of VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY since 1941, was named on May 11 as president of the university by an unanimous vote of the board of trustees, to be effective July 1, 1960.

Dr. Henderson succeeds Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, who resigned April 19, 1960, to become president of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina in Greensboro.

Dr. Clarence H. Faust, president of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, was VUU commencement speaker on June 6. A total of 178 degrees were conferred: 167 in the college of arts and sciences and eleven in the school of religion.

■

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, a graduate school, awarded seventy-three graduate degrees at its ninety-first commencement convocation on May 30. President Mordecai Johnson of Howard was the commencement speaker.

Atlanta has received a grant of $600,000 from the General Education Board for the support of a graduate program above the master's level. The money is to be used over a period of approximately eight years, with not more than $100,000 in principal and interest to be drawn in any one year, to accelerate the development of a Ph. D. program at the university.

Governor David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania was commencement speaker at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.),

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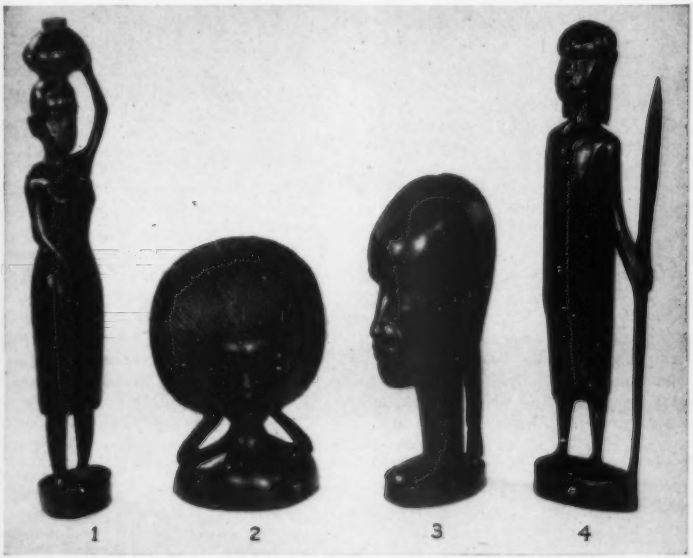

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Book Reviews

***Belafonte*: An Unauthorized Biography. By Arnold Shaw. Philadelphia: Chilton Company, Book Division, 1960. Illustrated. XIV+338pp. $3.50.**

Mr. Shaw depicts Harold George Belafonte, Jr., as a sensitive, color-conscious young man in a struggle to attain maturity. There is also the ambivalent attitude of the American public toward Mr. Belafonte, which the author puts in this way: "Acceptance as an entertainer. Rejection as a human being." His color consciousness Mr. Snow ascribes primarily to the color prejudice and discrimination within his own family, with light-complexioned members and its white grandparents and in-laws. Mr. Belafonte, says the author, was also a great admirer of his seaman father, whom he seldom saw, and who later abandoned his mother. Hence Mr. Belafonte's constant search for a father substitute. The author likewise stresses the profound influence of three women on his subject's life: his mothe, Melvine; his first wife, Margurite; and the present Mrs. Belafonte, Julie. *Belafonte* is an interesting as well as entertaining book. Each chapter is prefaced with a "Stereo" which focuses the readers attention on American racism as it affects "name" Negro entertainers.

Vincenzo Fraschetti's *Il Sergente John* (Bologna: Edizioni Capitol, L. 850) is an exciting, colorful novel about the problems faced by the offspring of American Negro GI's and German girls—the famous *Besatzunskinder* or "occupation-children." Signor Fraschetti's protagonist, Sergeant John, is a Negro GI from Louisiana who finds himself stationed in Giessen, Germany. John becomes aware of the human problems involved in the assimilation of these children into German life. What he does to help them is the substance of the story.

***Privately Developed Interracial Housing*: An Analysis of Experience. By Eunice and George Grier. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1960. XIII +264pp. $6.00.**

The great majority of all housing built in America is designed for occupancy by whites only. The consequence of this discriminatory tradition has decreased the housing supply available to 20,000,000 non-whites and increased, at the same time, the nation's housing dilemma.

In recent years, some pioneering builders have raised their sights and built for all races. Intergrated projects have begun to appear on the scene and the trend is increasing.

The book under review is a carefully compiled study of this trend, and is one in a series of reports prepared for the Commission on Race and Housing.

After several years of studying interracial projects in twenty-one cities and metropolitan areas, the Griers, who themselves live in an integrated project, foresee a rapid increase in the trend toward open occupancy housing.

Here are some of the conclusions that the authors reach:

That the percentage of white residents in privately developed interracial housing tends to remain stable;

That white families predominate in approximately two-thirds of the communities built for interracial occupancy;

That price, design, and location seem more important to prospective buyers than the interracial character of the project; and that

While the construction of interracial housing is not yet fruitful for builders interested in high profits, few of these projects incur serious financial loss.

Jack Wood
NAACP Special Assistant for Housing

***Eminent Nigerians of the Nineteenth Century*: A Series of Studies Originally Broadcast by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1960. 98pp. $1.75.**

***African Development and Education in Southern Rhodesia*. By Franklin Parker. Columbus, Ohio: Ohio State University Press, 1960. XIII+165pp. Paperback. $1.75.**

The purpose of *Eminent Nigerians* is to help English and American readers to identify and to learn a little about the personal and the political background of eleven outstanding Nigerians who "lived at the time independence was being lost, and [it] includes some of the men who struggled against British domination." Professor K. O. Dike, the new principal of University College, Ibadan, writes the introduction to the eleven thumbnail sketches of King William Dappa Pepple, by K. O. Dike; Jaja of Opobo, by J. Anene; Prince Kosoko of Lagos, Madame Tinubu, and Oluyole of Ibadan, all by Saburi Biobaku; Samuel Ajayi Crowther, by T. C. Eneli; Usumanu Dan Fodio, by H. F. C. Smith; El Kanemi of Bornu, by Robin Hallett; Umoru and Ibrahim Nagwamatse, "the first and third Emirs of Kontagora," by Robin Hallett; Nanna, The Itsekiri, by Peter Lloyd; and Oba Overami of Benin, by T. C. Eneli.

Although each sketch is short, it gives an estimate of each individual and enough biographical and historical detail to characterize his contribution to Nigerian life. King William Pepple was "the last truly independent king of" Bonny ("In the nineteenth century no territory with the name of Nigeria existed.") The Jaja of Opobo was "the most enterprising and accomplished of all the African merchant princes of the Niger Coast." Madame Tinubu had "unfailing business acumen and enterprise." "Oluyole was in many ways the most colorful ruler of Ibadan in the nineteenth century." And Samuel Ajayi Crowther was "a statesman of no mean order."

Every region of Nigeria is represented among these eminent Nigerians, as well as the leading tribes: Fulani, Ibo, and Yoruba. *Eminent Nigerians of the Nineteenth Century* is a useful book for anyone interested in the history and culture of Nigeria, and is the first of several to be published by the Cambridge University Press to help mark the independence of Nigeria.

Dr. Parker's little book is a succint account of the problems he found in Southern Rhodesian education: a shortage of trained teachers, an unusually high number of teacher-drop-outs, low teacher salaries, inadequate government

grants for education, and the lack of technical and industrial schools. Other problems seem to be subordinate to these.

The author devotes more than half of his booklet to the necessary historical, political, and economic background material. What he says, however, about Europeans and their policies in Southern Rhodesia frequently reads like an apologia for *heerskappy* or European domination. He offers no evidence that Africans "were repulsive to Europeans"; naiveté makes him claim that pass laws were designed to control "dishonest Africans."; and that reserves are to protect Africans from "unscrupulous speculators who might steal their land."

Events are changing so fast that much of Dr. Parker's material is now dated. When he made his study, for instance, he reported only one high school, Goromonzi, as "offering preparation for university entrance." Today there are three more—Mundi, Dedza, and Fletcher—with three on the way to meeting requirements—Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali. Dr. Parker's study is No. 2 in "International Education Monographs" being sponsored by Kappa Delta Pi.

SIXTY-FOUR years ago Raymundo Nina Rodrigues (1862-1906) set a fashion in Brazilian Negro studies when he published his "Fetichistic Animism of Bahian Negroes" in the *Revista Brasileira*. The Negro was exploited as a source of the picturesque, the exotic, the folkloric. This permitted Brazilian Africanists, even while they evaluated the Negro's contribution to Brazilian civilization, to evade discussion of current racial problems. Patterns of Brazilian racial relations have changed and are still changing. Hundreds of monographs and articles have been written on present-day Brazilian racial problems, and not a few books, among which is the recently published *Whites and Negroes in São Paulo* ("Brancos e Negros em São Paulo," São Paulo: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1959. 2nd Ed., 371pp.), by Roger Bastide and Florestan Fernandes. Our authors discuss such familiar topics as stereotypes of the Negro, job discrimination, lack of adequate educational facilities, color prejudice, racial intermarriage, "white superiority," etc. They quote a Brazilian white: "We Brazilians have the prejudice that we have no prejudice."

RENÉ MARAN
1887-1960

RENE MARAN

RENÉ MARAN died in Paris on May 9, 1960, at the age of 73. His was a life of great literary activity and humanitarian endeavor. He

became famous in 1921 when his African novel *Batouala* won the Prix Goncourt, which was the first time this award had gone to a Negro. Colonial official, journalist, poet, novelist, biographer, essayist, and interpreter of West African culture, Mr. Maran was one of the outstanding personalities of his time. He always fought against "the endless abuses, frauds, and atrocities" which were a part of French colonialism. As his close friend Dr. Mercer Cook puts it, Maran "endeavored to transfer some of the liberty of France proper to the African colonies." He wrote many unsigned articles on colonial affairs for the official bulletin of the Colonial Ministry.

At twenty-one he published his first book of poems, *The Happy House*, which was followed three years later by another volume of poetry, *Inner Life*. Five of Mr. Maran's novels in addition to *Batouala*, have an African setting; two of them—*The Oppressed Heart* and *Just a Human Being*—are concerned with race prejudice in Metropolitan France. In his biography of his friend Félix Éboué, he wrote that Éboué probably suffered much more from racism "than people thought and far more than he would admit." This seems to have been true of Maran himself.

Although Mr. Maran published some thirty books, including the little known *Aspesie Noire* or *Aspesis in Black Africa*, only one has been translated into English, *Batouala*. He always regarded *The Bush Book* as his masterpiece.

René Maran was born of Guianese parents in Fort-de-France, Martinique, on November 8, 1887. His father, a minor government official, brought the boy to France at the age of seven and placed him in a boarding school outside Bordeaux. His father went to fill a government post in Gabon, French Equatorial Africa. Much of this early life in Bordeaux is set forth in his semi-autobiographical novel, *The Oppressed Heart*. Two lines from his poem "Human Soul" are suggestive of Mr. Maran's attitude toward life:

"If only I were understood
By those who do not understand."

The only study in English of Mr. Maran and his writings is to be found in *Five French Negro Authors* (Associated Publishers, 1943), pp. 123-148, done by Dr. Mercer Cook seventeen years ago.

The next issue of THE CRISIS, the August-September number, will be the Forty-Ninth Annual Educational Number. This issue which will also contain a report on the Fifty-First Annual NAACP Convention held in St. Paul, Minnesota, will be out September first.

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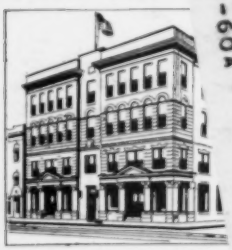

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